369 evacuees were of rural origin, 23.6 per cent
166 of the total group chose to live in cities and towns, thus further raising the percentage of the urban population.

166 In the process of resettlement, serious at-
423 tempts were made to keep together in the same or nearby localities those people who had lived together in the old homeland. The ceded territories represented 13 per cent of the national income and farms in the remaining Finland were split up to accommodate the new settlers, financial reparation being paid according to the estimated individual losses. As a result the landed property of the Church was diminished by one-third, that of the State 21.6 per cent, of the communities 19.6 per cent, of industrial concerns 16.1 per cent, and of

166 individuals 4.4 per cent. Some of the Karelians
● 423 have preferred to pioneer new farms in uncultivated areas with the support of the State. By now the displaced population has more or less adjusted itself to the new surroundings.

163 During the last decade the population of
165 Finland has been steadily increasing, due to higher birth rates and a lower rate of mortality, especially infant mortality. The birth rate in 1949 was 25.7 per thousand, the death rate 11.3. The increase of population was, in 1952, 13.5 per thousand, while in 1935 it was only 6.9 per thousand. The life expectance in 1949 was 54.62 years for men, 61.14 years for women. It has been estimated that Finland easily can support a population twice the size of the
167 present one. In spite of this, emigration abroad has at times been considerable. Even in the

438 in the future more and more plants are likely
369 to be established in this area.

221 Seasonal migrations. There is a seasonal
313 migration of the working force towards northern Finland during the winter and early spring, when about 200,000 men are occupied in logging activities. Many small-holders in the central and southern parts of the country leave their homes for the winter months to look for welcome addition earnings in the vast forests of the North.
[423] More than 60 per cent of the lumber jacks are independent landowners.

463 Labor supply and production. In 1949 the labor force permanently employed in industry was divided into different industrial groups as follows:

1: Indiana U. S-4, 5 (no date) 1955 EOI Finland EOI

Annex "A," Subparagraph 3a,

Economic Background

## AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL

241 Agriculture in Finland is hampered by a hard climate and meager soil. The northern limits for cultivation of crops such as autumn and spring wheat, sugar beets, turnips, oats, rye, barley and potatoes cross the territory of Finland. In Sweden, for example, 80 per cent of the total crops are grown in regions farther south than the southernmost parts of Finland.

[423] The holdings in Finland are small in size, and as a whole farming is closely connected with livestock raising and forestry, both of which are

433 241 more profitable than the actual farming. The output of agriculture and its relation to real consumption is indicated in Subparagraph 1q, Public Welfare.[1] The loss of farmlands caused by the

[1] [see p. 303, cat 116--Analyst]

433
241 war naturally resulted in a further decline in productivity. If the agricultural production of the years 1937-39 is represented as 100, that of the year 1945 was 63, of 1946 62, 1948 82, and 1951 90.

241
423 In the year 1941 there were altogether 347,420 holdings in Finland, of which 102,731 had less than one hectare (2.471 acres). Some 64,680 holdings were of a size from 1 to 3 hectares, 43,219 from 3 to 5 and 63,964 from 5 to 10 hectares.

241
243 The trend of agriculture during the time of independence has been to adapt certain species of grain to withstand the harsh climatic conditions. This is especially true of the spring wheat, which during the thirties rose to an equal position with rye as the most important species of grain.

ooo The Finnish farmers are generally willing to